

## The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1903.

## ANDREW PIZZINI &amp; CO.

Captain Andrew Pizzini is one of the frankest witnesses who ever testified before an investigating committee in such a situation as we now have in this city. On Friday night, Captain Pizzini told the committee frankly that he would not hesitate to buy the vote of a Councilman and pay as much as \$10,000 for it, if he should chance to be applying for a valuable franchise, and was satisfied that that sum was necessary to have the goods delivered. He says that he has not purchased the vote of any Richmond Councilman, but he has managed to keep on the good side of several of them by lending them money and giving them valuable contracts. He also frankly says that he conferred these favors upon Councilmen in order that he might be sure of their friendly services in promoting his interests from time to time before that body.

In one case he converted a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Traction side of the contest to the Fisher side by taking up for him a loan upon which the Alderman was being pressed. That Alderman, by the way, is now serving a sentence in jail for bribe-taking on another account.

Now the vital interest of all this to the taxpayers of Richmond is that a number of members of both branches of the City Council have put themselves under peculiar obligation to a man who has publicly admitted that he has no scruples about purchasing the votes of Councilmen if he can do so to his own advantage.

As for Captain Pizzini, he has confessed himself to be a most dangerous lobbyist, and the community will do well to remember the fact.

As for the members of our legislative body whom he has named, the voters will doubtless make a little list for future reference and keep it well in mind on election day.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In January, 1853, Czar Nicholas I. of Russia, in conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, characterized Turkey as "the sick man of Europe," a judgment which half a century had only served to establish. It was the Czar's intention to form a coalition with England for the division of the goods of the sick man when the demise should occur, the disease then, as now, being the constitutional incapacity of the Mussulman to govern Christian subjects by any method which civilization could tolerate.

It is not necessary to recount how the Czar came to the conclusion that Great Britain would adopt his suggestions, and would stand by him as to the defense of the Christians against the infidel, nor how at the last moment the Czar found himself to be mistaken and instead of finding Great Britain an ally in this cause found he would be an active ally in upholding the throne of the Sultan, whose atrocities then, as now, had shocked the whole world. Suffice it to say that the Crimean War in 1854-55 was fought by the British and French to prevent Russia from interfering in the Turkish administration in any way. France fought to keep her position as the defender of the Latin Church in the East, while England fought because she feared that Russia might seize Constantinople and so get control of the overland route to India—for this was long before the days of the Suez Canal, and England regarded India as her most treasured foreign possession. At the end of the Crimean War the Sultan found himself upheld, and again successfully launched on a career of oppression and murder with no restraint except occasional requests for promises to reform, which he never kept.

In less than twenty-five years there was a second war, in which Russia, to defend the Bulgarians from the renewed massacres of the Turks, invaded Turkey and gained a complete victory over the Turks. For the second time the selfish fears of Russian growth prevented the partition of Turkey, and by the treaty of Berlin the unpeppable Turk, though shorn of some of his Christian principalities, notably Bulgaria and Roumelia, which were made practically autonomous, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were placed under Austrian protection, continued to misrule, maltreat, slaughter and devour the Christian subjects still left under his control.

The traditional policy in England to support Turkey against Russia led Lord Beaconsfield, who was then prime minister, to ridicule at first all statements as to the true conditions in Bulgaria, but when the British consul reported that 12,000 persons had been slaughtered at Philippopolis, Mr. Gladstone began his whirlwind campaign against the Turk, which ended in Lord Beaconsfield's being

forced to stand apart while Russia interfered, with the results we have above referred to. Now, since the treaty of Berlin in 1878 the world has again shuddered in horror at the slaughter of Armenian Christians, and to-day the same state of affairs that has been going on for half a century is being re-enacted in Macedonia.

The fundamental difficulty comes from the fact that no Mussulman feels that the Christian has any rights, which he is bound to respect, and it is alleged by Mr. Brailsford, a contributor to the Fortnightly Review, that the massacres and robberies of a Turkish ruler are not only committed at, but ordered with the specific intention of causing such revolts as will lead to the extermination of the Christians, which extermination is going on at a rate that will soon leave no question in Southeastern Europe, which concerns the welfare of Christians subjects to the Sultan, because there will be no subjects. There was never more need for an unselfish crusade in behalf of civilization than there is at present against the cruelty of the Turk, and it would seem as if the world had gone backwards, since there is not to-day left to be raised a hand in behalf of these defenseless persons, who are being slaughtered under the eyes of the old world, because each power fears that some other might gain more than its share were the inevitable partition of Turkey forced at once.

The Eastern question may concern the politics of Europe, but the Eastern massacres concern the conscience of the whole world.

## WALL STREET METHODS.

It is said that the men of Wall Street are men of brains, but at times they have a very poor way of showing it. On Friday last, we are told, that as that day was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the memorable collapse of 1859, many who left Wall Street Thursday night believed that another panic would occur on the anniversary of Black Friday. This is not an exceptional incident. Time and again when such anniversaries have occurred, reports have come out of Wall Street of much nervousness on the part of traders, and if we are to judge by such reports there is as much silly superstition in Wall Street as in any negro colony of the South.

But that is not the worst of it. For some time past the Wall Street traders have been in pessimistic frame of mind, and we are told that the market has been suffering for a lack of confidence. Reason would suggest that in such a situation sensible men would exert themselves to restore confidence, yet the men of Wall Street have pursued the opposite course. They have put on long faces; they have made the most of every unfavorable incident, and worse than all, they have manufactured all sorts of rumors, which in almost every instance have proven to be without foundation. When the market has been at its worst, when prices were crumbling away and excitement ruled high, the rumor-mongers were busy circulating reports concerning this firm and that, and declaring that various houses were in trouble, and that disaster was "hanging over the market." In short, they seemed to be doing everything in their power to bring on the disaster which they pretended to fear.

Prices of stocks were too high and it was necessary to reduce them to a proper basis. But there can be no doubt in the mind of any man who has watched the proceedings in Wall Street that the rumor-mongers have made the situation much worse than it would have been if they had behaved themselves in a sensible and decent manner. It is a dangerous thing to trifle with credit, and some of these reckless fellows in Wall Street ought to be punished well for their misdoings. It is not so much that speculation is hurt by such conduct as that confidence in the business situation throughout the whole country is more or less impaired, and without confidence there can be no stability of trade.

## THE OLD SWAN TAVERN.

Publication has been made of the fact that "the old Swan Tavern," at the northwest corner of Ninth and Broad Streets, is soon to be torn down to make room for modern business houses, and it is but natural that "the oldest inhabitants" and other aged citizens should endeavor to recall some of its history. We have heard several of them descend upon it as a public house of ancient date and some fame, but they gave no precise information as to the date when it was opened or when it ceased to be a place of public resort. One sees there now nothing but a row of two storied frame houses used as stores, offices, shops and lodging rooms, and we suppose that it never could have been a very imposing structure. It seems to have been erected at different periods, as the demand upon its space grew, but we are informed that all of the buildings that ever were there are there now, except the stable, which was of brick, and which was located between the tavern and Eighth Street.

The Swan is supposed to have had its origin in or near the Revolutionary period. Possibly it was built about the time when the old Capitol, which stood near the corner of Cary and Fourteenth Streets, was vacated and the present Capitol building was occupied.

The Swan is said to have been named after the Swan family. At one time it was owned by a Dr. Swan. But the sign which for a long time was suspended over the sidewalk on Broad Street represented a swan (the most graceful of aquatic birds), and is said to have been a very pretty piece of painting—something far more artistic than such signs usually were. In its latest days the name was changed from The Swan Tavern to "The Broad Street Hotel."

Of its proprietors few are remembered. We have a record showing that in 1819 Mr. Belfour was the host. Later on Colonel Blakey and Mr. Isaac A. Goddard, at different times, were the proprietors. Mr. Goddard was a well known man in his day and lived to a green old age. Colonel Blakey is remembered as a large

man, of military bearing, whose features were those of the English type.

The Swan, so far as we can learn, was never a fashionable hotel, but was regarded as a well-kept, moderate-priced place of entertainment, where good meals and beds were to be found. It was for years much in favor with theatrical people. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, when a very young man, and a member of the stock company of the old Marshall Theatre here, boarded there and long occupied a room on the second floor at the corner of Ninth and Broad. Upon a visit to this city some years ago he drove to the tavern, and sitting in his carriage, pointed out to the Richmond friend who occupied a seat by his side, the room which had been his.

Edgar Allan Poe was a frequent visitor of the Swan, and was ill there for two weeks during his last visit to Richmond. This was shortly before his death, which occurred in Baltimore, and Dr. Rawlins was his attending physician.

The depot of the Fredericksburg Railroad was for a long time at the north-west corner of Broad and Eighth Streets, and that must have been of much advantage to the Swan's business.

When great political conventions were held here, or when the Legislature was in session, or when interesting cases in the courts attracted many visitors to Richmond, no doubt the old tavern had a fair share of the patronage of distinguished gentlemen.

There is a tradition that that was the case when Aaron Burr was on trial here (1807) before Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Griffin. When the court took a recess learned counsel and others, we imagine, sometimes adjourned to the Swan, or to the Washington Tavern (late the St. Claire), to take drinks. We do not know whether the Powhatan House, now Ford's, was in existence then or not, but it may have been. If so, it appeared in diminutive form, for its present size is due to several enlargements that have been made from time to time—the greatest of which was made after it came into the hands of Mr. Ford.

But no matter about that. It is certain that the old Swan is an aged structure, but for decades it has been out of use as a hostelry. It does not appear in the list of hotels given in the city directory of 1880. The name of "tavern" has adhered to it, though an effort was made to change it to "The Broad Street Hotel." In this it showed an unchangeableness unlike the Washington Tavern, which changed to the Central Hotel, then to the Monument, then to the Capitol, and then to the St. Claire. Indeed, it may have had many other titles, but we believe that through nearly all its history it was used as a place of public entertainment. During a part of the war the Confederacy quartered one of its bureaus there.

The original Washington Tavern building has wholly disappeared, having recently been removed to make way for Mrs. Atkinson's new hotel, "The Richmond." The section that one sees still forming Ninth Street is of comparatively modern origin, and was built, we think, when the property was owned by James Lyons, Esq.

## MURDERER, BUT HERO.

That is a strange story which comes to us from Wise, Va., concerning the execution of Branham, the man of many murders. Just before he was taken to the gallows he was permitted to stand in front of the jail and address a crowd of fifteen hundred people. He gave an account of his wicked life, he told of the many murders he had committed, and from the report printed in The Times-Dispatch yesterday it would appear that he was very proud of his career. He made a sort of hero of himself; he told how he had shot and killed his poor blind wife, and called upon the crowd to know whether or not he had done right. Five hundred hands were raised in response as a token of approval. Finally, he declared that he had made his peace with God and that he was going home to heaven.

This disgusting spectacle was clearly contrary to the spirit of section 403 of the Code, which provides that "in no case shall the sentence of death be executed in a public manner." It is not stated by our correspondent that the execution was public, and we take it for granted that the sheriff complied with the law so far as the execution itself was concerned. But it was clearly contrary to the spirit of the law, as we have said, to permit this confessed murderer to make a speech to a great concourse of people outside the jail enclosure and exploit his many crimes and glorify himself. The object of an execution is to deter other men from committing crime, but it is apparent from the report from Wise that this purpose was entirely defeated in the case of Branham. In the estimation of many of those present he died the death of a hero, and it will not be surprising if some of those who heard his speech, and who manifested sympathy with him and approval of one of his murders, should try to imitate his example.

## LYNCH LAW.

Inquiry is again being made into the origin of the term "lynch law." It is a thrashing out of old straw, and is pretty well explained by the following hint passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1782, a year after the battle of Yorktown, which virtually closed the struggle for American independence.

"Whereas divers evil disposed persons in the year 1780 formed a conspiracy, and did actually attempt to levy war against the Commonwealth, and it is represented to the present General Assembly that William Preston, Robert Adams, Jr., James Calloway and Charles Lynch, and other persons, who were concerned in suppressing said conspiracy or in advising, issuing or executing any orders or measures taken for that purpose, stand indemnified and exonerated of and from

all pains, penalties, prosecutions, actions, suits and damages on account thereof; and, that if any indictment, prosecution, action or suit shall be laid or brought against them, or any of them, for any action or thing done therein, the defendant or defendants may plead in bar of the general issue, and give this act in evidence."

This act is reproduced in Christian's history of lynching.

Most, if not all, of the conspirators in question were Tories and the "faithful citizens" who administered unofficial justice in their cases were led by Colonel Lynch, whose home was in Campbell county, near New London.

Some surprise has been expressed by investigators that Lynch's name should have been mentioned last, and not first, in the act of Assembly condoning his "measures," and exonerating him from liability therefore. It seems to have been another case where the first comes last, but there may have been a good reason for it. Lynch may have drawn the bill himself, and his modesty may have suggested to him to put his name not first, but last on the list. Or Preston's name may have been "one to conjure with"—one that would insure the easy passage of the act by the General Assembly. Or some of those whose names were placed in advance of Lynch's may have been in more urgent need of amnesty than he was. They may have had more property to be levied on in suits for damages, or they may have been guilty of grosser violations of the law than Lynch had been.

Though explanation often has been given the public as to the "origin" of lynch law, we do not at this moment remember to have seen any discussion of this particular point.

## THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

A representative of the Jamestown Exposition Company was in Richmond several days during the past week talking over matters with our people and offering them an opportunity to subscribe to stock in this corporation. This paper never advises people how to invest their money, and will not depart from its rule in this case. Whether or not this is a good investment for stockholders, each individual must decide for himself. But we have no hesitation in saying that everything which Richmond as a corporation and everything which the people of Richmond as individuals may do to promote the Jamestown Exposition will be in Richmond's favor.

Norfolk made a gallant fight for the Exposition, and we are glad she has it. It will be a good thing for Norfolk and Newport News, and all that section of country, but it will be in some respects a better thing for Richmond. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the net profits to Richmond will be greater than to any other city in the State. Richmond will get the very cream of the visitors. She will get a great deal of the money that the visitors spend in Virginia, and she will have none of the bad "after effects" from which a man or a community suffers after he or it has been on a prolonged spree. More than that, Richmond will get a splendid advertisement from the Exposition, and we believe that it will be the means of bringing many permanent investments here. From every point of view the Jamestown Exposition will be of immense benefit to this city and section, and it is good policy as well as patriotism for our people to do everything in their power to promote it.

## FOLLOWING WITH FEAR.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"We would not be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life."—2 Cor., 5:4.

Here we see that it was not death they desired, but the result of it. They wished to resemble those who will be found alive at the last day, who will not sleep, but be changed; or to be privileged like Enoch and Elias, who went to Heaven without dissolution, and were glorified soul and body together. They longed to be clothed, without being found naked; to be clothed upon; that this corruptible might put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality; that their mortality, instead of being lodged in the grave and devoured of worms, might be swallowed up of life, as the rivulet is swallowed up of the river, and the outline is swallowed up of the finished picture, and the dawn is swallowed up of the day, and the child of the man. That is, they wished, if it were possible and allowable, to reach their completeness gently and insensibly, without such a disruption and tearing to pieces as death. Three things may be remarked from hence.

First, the primitive Christians were not, as we sometimes imagine, primitive beings and strangers to many of our feelings. They were men of like passions with us, and encompassed with infirmities. They had nature in them as well as grace. They were holy, but human; spiritual, but not divine.

Secondly, a dislike of death is no proof of the want of religion. The forefathers and the accompaniments, "the pains, the groans, the dying strife," may sometimes deeply affect a pious mind. No man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourishes and cherishes it. No creature can like its own dissolution. We see this in the animals, though they have no dread of fatality, they yet struggle for life. The fear of death is as naturally inherent in us as hunger, thirst and sleep, and only requires to be governed. Adam had it in the state of innocence; otherwise the words, "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," would have been no threat.

Our Saviour, though his humanity was sinless, feared it, and prayed to him who was able to save him from death with strong cryings and tears. "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done." We may covet a thing and not like the mode in which it is to be obtained. The husband and the father longs to see and embrace his family on the American shore, yet shrinks back at the thought of the Atlantic which he has to cross. A man is confined with a diseased member, and his recovery depends upon the removal of it; now what he longs for is not the amputation, but the cure; and no one

questions whether he wishes to be well because he shudders at the operation.

Yet, thirdly, since dying is the way, and the only way to life everlasting, we should endeavor to rise as much as possible above the dread of it. And faith can accomplish what is impossible to flesh and blood. Let us view the subject under all the softening given it in the Scripture. Let us remember that Jesus has taken away the sting of death, though the stroke remains, and that the stroke itself will not only be harmless, but beneficial, infinitely beneficial. "To die is gain." Keep your eyes not on what lies immediately before you, but on the glory and blessedness beyond. If the passage be trying, it opens into a wealthy place; and it is short and safe, and you will not be alone in it. He has said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Therefore thank God and take courage, and sing.

"While he affords his aid,  
I cannot yield to fear;  
Though I should walk through death's dark shade,  
My Shepherd's with me there."

Less than 10 per cent. of the citizens of New Jersey took the trouble to vote last Tuesday on the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, but of these a clear majority voted "no," and thus defeated the amendments. The amendments were intended to make several changes in the judiciary system and to authorize the Governor, Chancellor and Attorney-General to act as a court of pardons in place of the existing court, now consisting of the Governor, Chancellor and lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The President will go to the Adirondacks on a shooting excursion in a short while. His visit will no doubt restore confidence to the land owners of that region, who have been quite nervous, not to say terrified, since the assassination of Orlando Dexter.

The newspapers have discovered that in Mr. Roosevelt's book "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," published in 1892, he condoned the offense of lynching where the victim was a horse thief.

Tom Johnson is engaged now in the business of importing oranges into Ohio. Virginia will be called upon to furnish her quota.

Anyhow, John Alexander Dowie is the only living pastor who needs to use a flour barrel for a contribution box.

If this thing keeps on the Turks will be "slaughtered" all the Macedonians before the official hostilities begin.

Chicago's reproduction of the great fire of a generation ago was as brilliant as risky.

The steel trust quotations seem to be favorable to Mr. Carnegie's laudable ambition.

The northern papers are still being kept lively fighting the battle of Sharpsburg over again.

A City Council scandal is something brand new for Danville, which has ever been a mighty clean town officially.

Talking about health foods, the old Virginia tender and juicy beefsteak hasn't gone anywhere.

Nobody can say that the committee hasn't been finding out something.

The busy dressmaker knows the Horse Show is coming on apace.

The germ of populism is threatening to sprout again out in Colorado.

The busy dress maker knows the Horse Show is coming on apace.

## From the Church Papers.

It is the gift of seed which replenishes the earth from year to year, and brings back again the beauty and plenty of the spring and summer, and clothes the fields with the harvest which will give food to the sower and bread to the eater. The Word of God is "the incorruptible seed," renewing the hearts of those that by faith receive it, and begetting a new and eternal life. The children of God are the seed to multiply and replenish the earth. "The good seed are the children of the kingdom," planted in a new and eternal life. The children of God are the seed to multiply and replenish the earth. It was the first gospel word given to the world, that there should be a "seed" between the seed and the seed of the woman, and of the promise to Abraham and his seed, "The Apostle says, 'He saith not to thy seeds as of many, but as of one, and to thy seed, which is Christ.' That is the climax and the glory of the seed.—Central Presbyterian.

The bene of temperance reform heretofore has been isolation and fatalism. Realizing this fact, the Anti-Saloon League stands AS TO TEMPERANCE for unity and for the unity of the community. It unites the differences and binds together the identities among temperance workers. Tramping no longer, the Anti-Saloon League believes that only conscience, individual and social, can overthrow such a menace to home, church and state as the liquor traffic. It is the present contest between the community and the saloon, conscience will be the final arbiter. Temperance reform is the action of the great power at work in society. The stars in their courses fight for progress.—Religious Herald.

It is to be regretted that the word gospel ever took the place of "Good News," the meaning of the Greek word. It is a pity that the word "gospel" should have been so long and so hard to say.

The glad tidings public the idea of "Glad Tidings." It is rather a pity that the word "gospel" should have been so long and so hard to say. It is a pity that the word "gospel" should have been so long and so hard to say. It is a pity that the word "gospel" should have been so long and so hard to say.

There is a man out in Kirkville, Mo., who may be said to be a man after President Roosevelt's own heart, and it is said that if it were not an enthusiasm, it would be a good fat office for him. The man is D. M. Walker, who is a great-grandfather at the age of fifty-nine years. At nineteen he was father, and at thirty-eight a grandfather. He is the father of fourteen children, the oldest being thirty-nine and the youngest four years. He has twenty-five grandchildren. His one great-grandchild is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Watts, of Puna, Ill.

An announcement of peculiar interest to the colored people, and to others interested in the education of the negroes, is that Booker Washington's health has been so good for so long, and that acting under the advice of his physicians he will sail for Europe about the 1st of October. He will remain in the North to fill one or two more engagements, until that time, and will not return to Alabama during his absence in Europe. His wife will manage the Tuskegee Institute.

F. S. W.

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Events of the Week  
Under Brief Review.

We draw the color line down in old Virginia; have Jim Crow cars, and all that; but they outdo us out in Indiana. A schoolmaster of that State named Gilbert, while employed in the Philippines, took a fancy to a Filipino boy and brought him to the United States, intending to aid him in securing an education here. The rest of the story is that "when Mr. Gilbert expressed his intention of placing the lad in the public schools of Princeton the color line was raised, and the prejudice against the little fellow became so great that the members of the school board were forced to call a meeting, at which they decided against the boy. Mr. Gilbert was much disappointed by the decision of the board, and has sent the Filipino boy to Cincinnati."

Notwithstanding the protests and the walls that have gone up from various parts of the civilized world, the uncivilized persecution of the Jews in Russia goes right along. Twenty-five have recently been killed and over a hundred sent to the hospital for treatment for injuries received in Gombel, a town some five hundred miles south of St. Petersburg. The trouble began on September 11th, when certain Hebrew peddlers of fish refused to sell herrings at the price fixed by the so-called Christian committee. This led to a riot, which lasted several days, during which the homes of 345 Jewish workmen were plundered and destroyed. It was merely one more instance of the force anti-Semitic race feeling which prevails in the interior of Russia.

Here is a news item of the past week which reminds us so much of the South-western Virginia land and town boom of twelve or fourteen years ago that we are disposed to greet it as an old friend. A dispatch from Houston, Mich., says: "It is evident that the mining boom that has thousands of investors in this district to put sums ranging from a few dollars up to hundreds of thousands each into mines and prospects in all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico during the past three years has entered upon its third and final stage. The first period was that of investment, when 'everything went.' The second stage was one of greater conservatism, and now has come the period of house-cleaning. A great many mining companies have been formed in Michigan for the development of properties in Arizona, and not a few of these companies are going to the wall at the present time."

And here is another of somewhat similar tenor:

Gentlemen with \$5,000.00 to spare and desirous of buying a \$100,000.00 trust may have an opportunity of gratifying their desire shortly when the bankers who leased the Consolidated Lake Superior Company the former sum, which it cannot repay, come to make themselves whole. The trust's misfortune is simply the old story of overcapitalization and discounting profits that never came. The company's plan is in Canada, in the form of a Canadian Savings Bank, but most of the money is in the hands of the Philadelphia, Philadelphia capitalists having backed the project very heavily and to their cost. Its fate is another illustration that legislation is not necessary to bring a top-heavy trust to the ground, this company having fallen of its own dropical top-heaviness.

The announcement was made on Thursday that President Roosevelt had summoned John Mitchell, the headcenter of the United States Trust Company, to organized labor, to the White House for consultation. Labor was semi-officially announced that the object of the conference is to bring about, if possible, a settlement of the case of W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of binding in the Government Printing Office, against whom his grievances are formulated to make the Central Labor Union, which has adopted a petition to the President calling for the dismissal of Miller on charges preferred by the bookbinders' union, alleging that such dismissal will be an efficiency in the past. It has proof of Miller's willingness for the performance of his duties.

These are the facts so far obtainable, and now we shall see what will become of this somewhat dangerous experiment.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, has by no means given up his hope that the press muzzling law, of which he was the architect, will be respected and even become popular. Speaking before the State League of Republican Clubs of Pennsylvania the other day, Governor Pennypacker defended the colour law, and said: "The time will come, and it is not far distant, when the editors who have wailed about it and condemned it will be offering their thanks to the Legislature which passed this law and led the van in endeavoring to correct what is one of the most conspicuous of evils. It has been called a muzzler, but there is not from beginning to end a single prohibition. Everything is left to the discretion and judgment of the editors."

The Governor evidently does not know the Pennsylvania editors, especially those in the city of Philadelphia.

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F. S. W.

Trend of Thought  
In Dixie Land

**Birmingham News:**  
The Democratic leaders, if necessary, should throw Senator Carmack down and take that suggestion to repeal the fifteenth amendment away from him.

**Atlanta Constitution:**  
A negro sailor who fought with Farragut at Mobile, receiving almost fatal wounds, has been sent to the poor house in Denver. This should be an interesting item to colored Republicans.

**Columbia State:**  
The righteous sometimes profit by the strange bedfellows brought together through politics. But the reported combination of Wall Street and labor to defeat Roosevelt is certainly unkind.

**Galveston News:**  
The race question is with us, has been with us from the first, will be with us to the end. We should decline to make the worst of it, and proceed to make the best of it.

**Florida Times-Union:**  
Republicans make some fine boasts of the honesty and wisdom with which their administration governs. The following are some of the things they say they have done: "We should like to give others something better than we can get ourselves!"

**The October Magazines.**

Scribner's Magazine for October opens with an illustrated article on "The Wastes of Great Cities," by John McGraw Woodberry. This is followed by a group of eight colored pictures by A. B. Frost, entitled "A Day's Shooting." Cyrus Townsend Brady contributes an article, "What They Are There For," which deals with the United States soldiers in the Indian country. The number also contains the story "India Day," a story by Annie Nettleton Bourne. One of the most instructive articles in this number is Mrs. John Quincy Adams' narrative of a journey from St. Petersburg to Paris in February 1815, with an introduction by her grandson, Brooks Adams. Another interesting article is "Some Phases of the Slave," by Walter Wyckoff. The initial article in Scribner's Magazine for October is by Lincoln Steffens, entitled "Chicago: Half Free and Fighting On." William Hamilton Osborne contributes a story entitled "Bullock, and the Octopus." This number also contains the story "The Barbican School," by John L. Fargo, with several handsome illustrations. Those who are interested in animal life will enjoy reading "Hables of the Zoo," by A. W. Rolker. In addition to these are several short stories by popular authors.

Harper's Magazine for October opens with an article on "Industrial Education in the South," by Mary Applewhite Bacon, with a number of instructive illustrations by prominent artists. Arthur Symonds contributes an article on Belgrade and Sophia; and Justin McCarthy contributes an article on "The Phases of the Slave States." This number is rich in good stories from such writers as Joseph A. Altshuler, Margaret Deland, Jennette Lee, Susan Keating Gaskell, Mary Tappan Wright and J. J. Bell.

The October Century is entitled "The Sportman's Number," and is filled with entertaining articles for those who love the gun and rod and the chase. The first of these articles is entitled "When the French President Goes Hunting," and is contributed by Andre Castaigne. There are several other articles of the same character. Brigadier-General A. W. Greaser contributes an article on "The Significance of War Times," and Alonzo Clark Robinson contributes an article on "The